

# SPORTS

## A WEALTH OF RECORDS AT THE OLYMPIC IZMAILOVO

Already the first days of the world and European weightlifting championships now on at the Izmailovo Palace of Sport in Moscow have confirmed the forecasts of the President of the International Weightlifting Federation, Austrian world records in this wonderful Palace of Sport, and they were already set from the beginning. The Izmailovo Palace of Sport to Moscow is renowned for its world record-breaking achievements on 18 occasions in the 1980 Olympics.



Neno Torzitsky (Bulgaria).

19-year-old Bulgarian Neno Torzitsky (under 52 kg), who only recently won the world junior title, set as many as three world records: he jerked 145.5 kg, then 150.0 kg in an extra attempt and, totalling 260.0 kg having improved the



Oksan Mirzoyan (USSR).

Photos by Andriy Knyazov

world record by several kilos, he did not hide his intention to snatch 122.5 kg and jerk 155.0 kg next year.

The "silver" and the "bronze" were won by Polish weightlifters. Jacek Gutowski, 250.0 kg, and last year's world champion Stalio Lelaitis, 247.5 kg.

In the next division — under 56 kg — victory also brought world records, which were broken five times. The 22-year-old winner, Oksan Mirzoyan from Yerevan, twice broke world marks — in the jerk (116.5 kg) and in the overall total (239.5 kg). He improved the former records by 4.5 and 5 kg respectively.

The champion's main opponent, 15-year-old Bulgarian Neno Torzitsky, came second with 230 kg, and specialist believe he has an illustrious career ahead of him. Andreas Leiz, of the GDR, was third with 280 kg.

## BOXING: WORLD CUP IS OVER

Buzzers from the USSR have scored three wins to the third World Cup. The winners were Vasily Lashin from Cherkassy (under 71 kg), Vasily Kabanov from Lvov (81 kg), and Alexander Yagubko from Donetsk (91 kg).

The USSR also won two silver medals — Beibut Yeszhanov (49 kg) from Karaganda, and Serik Nurkazov (57 kg) and three bronze medals — Yuri Alexandrov from Nevinnomyssk (54 kg), Vasily Shishov from Kuzbyshev (63.5 kg), and Alexander Miroshnichenko from Kustanai (over 91 kg).

The North American squad won the team title with 35 points (four gold, two silver and three bronze medals), all the "gold" was won by the Cuban boxers.

The first all-Europe team, which fielded seven Soviet boxers, did well, and placed second, the hosts, Italy, were third. The second all-Europe team, which featured three Soviet boxers, came fifth, following the first all-Asia team.

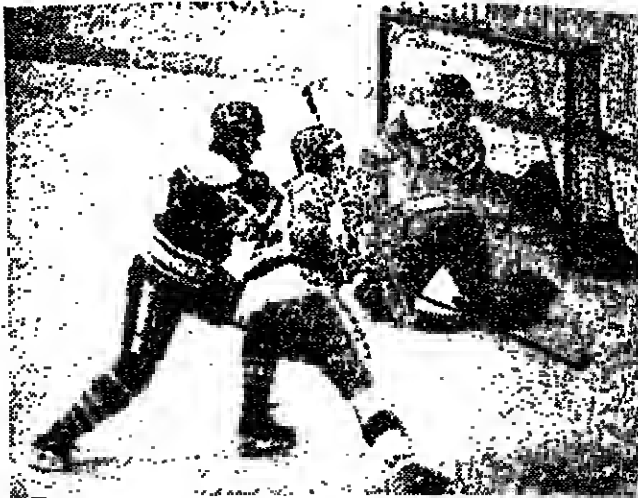
Subsequent places were taken by the second all-Asia team, the South American team, Oceania and Africa.

## At the tournament in Tilburg Karpov captures the lead

World champion Anatoly Karpov, by winning a game in the ninth round against Seyrawan of the USA, has taken an "undivided" lead at the international chess tournament at Tilburg, Holland.

Portnack of Hungary, who shared the lead with Karpov after the eighth round, adjourned his game with Timmen of Holland, and a new third after Lubovitch of Yugoslavia, who beat Polingayavsky.

Anderson of Sweden and Spassky drew their game.



In the final match of the first round in the USSR national chess championship, the CAC team beat Spartak (Moscow) 2-0. CAC is confidently placed at the top of the table. Photo by Alexei Fyodorov

## ANOC worries

An appeal to provide full security and friendly reception for all athletes competing in the Los Angeles Olympics—regardless of race, creed or political persuasion—has been issued by the Executive of the Association of the National Olympic Committees (ANOC).

In an address to the Olympic 84 Organizing Committee. The inclusion of the appeal into the ANOC Executive's session at Paris was necessitated by the numerous attempts of some states where the athletes will stay to place obstacles for participation in the way of athletes from the USSR and other socialist countries. In the prevailing international situation, says the communiqué, holding the Olympics — the largest sports forum of young people from all parts of the world — assumes a particular significance in view of the contribution the Olympic movement makes to the cause of consolidating peace and international détente.

The Soviet Union is persistent and steadfast in its observance of the principles of the Olympic Charter and the traditions of the International Olympic Committee. The best proof of this has been provided by the wonderful organization of the latest Olympics in Moscow. TASS correspondent was told by the ANOC President Mario Vazquez Rana. We realize quite well the contribution of the socialist countries' athletes to the development of world sports and the Olympic movement.

The preparations for the Los Angeles Olympics cause great concern for the ANOC Executive, noted Rana. The games will be the "catalyst" in the Olympic history. The International Olympic Committee had to allocate an additional 60 million dollars to finance the preparations since the participation of the athletes from developing countries. But this is insufficient to cover all expenses.

The ANOC's official pronouncements, said Rana, are shared by the International Olympic Committee.



This is how Maradona can be stopped.

## Maradona is indignant

The decision of the disciplinary commission of the Spanish Football Federation in reducing the penalty for Golikova of the Atletico Bilbao has brought indignation from Maradona. The decision disqualifies the player for ten games instead of the original 18.

As previously reported, Golikova inflicted a heavy injury to Maradona of Barcelona in a national championship game, breaking his leg and ligaments. Now it looks as though the Argentinean will return to the field in just four months. I have nothing personal against Golikova, Maradona told the press, but such a decision is indignant.

Vladimir McMILLIN

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## POLITBUREAU WEEKLY MEETING

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee has examined the results of the 37th CMEA Session in Berlin and approved the activities of the Soviet Union's delegation led by Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. It was noted that the resolutions passed by the session would promote further intensification in industry, accelerate progress in science and technology and make rational use of fuel and raw material resources in the CMEA member countries. It would also provide means for satisfying the needs of the population regarding foodstuffs.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the declaration adopted by heads of government of CMEA countries protesting against the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles which confirmed yet again the inevitable line pursued by the fraternal socialist countries aimed at preventing further escalation in the arms race, preserving peace and developing cooperation between peoples.

The Politbureau pointed to the major importance of the work carried out during the CMEA Session aimed at completing preparations for the annual economic conferences of the CMEA member-countries. The meeting left confident that the conference would assist in the successful development of the economies of the socialist countries and in the deepening of the socialist economic integration, and would further strengthen the unity and consolidation of the socialist states.

It also approved the results of the bilateral talks which Nikolai Tikhonov had with E. Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and with W. Janczelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and G. P. Piliyev, Member of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the Bulgarian People's Republic's Council of Ministers.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee approved the information presented by Comrade Dmitry Ustinov about an emergency meeting of the Committee of the Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member-states. The meeting also discussed some other matters involved in the strengthening of cooperation with fraternal socialist countries and the implementation of the Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy course.

Yuri ANDROPOV: We proved and continue to prove our flexibility in finding concrete solutions while meeting one indispensable requirement: the balance of forces in medium-range nuclear armaments must not be upset in Europe. I can also speak today about some additional steps taken in this direction.

(See Viewpoint on page 2.)

## Praise for the Soviet peace champions

New York. A report on the participation of the Soviet non-governmental organizations in the world campaign for disarmament and letters from Soviet people addressed to the United Nations have been handed to the UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar, by a Soviet peace delegation which arrived here headed by Georgi Zhukov, Chairman of the Soviet Peace Committee.

The activities of the Soviet peace champions are producing quite an impression at the UN quarters. Activities such as Vigils for Peace at factories the

People's March in Estonia, and the Lessons for Peace given to 45 million schoolchildren, to name but a few.

The international community has learned details of the anti-war demonstration in Moscow attended by 800 thousand people. "The Call of Nuclear Alarm is Calling for Action!"—was the appeal issued by the Muscovites on that occasion.

The UN Secretary-General has highly praised the actions of the Soviet peace champions and wished them further success in their work.

message. The authors of the document stress that the Catholics favour cooperation with all other religions and with all people of good will for the benefit of mankind. The document goes on to emphasize: "The Church intends to make every effort in order to overcome the differences in the world."

## SYNOD'S APPEAL

Roma. A message to all the peoples and governments of the world, and to all believers and athletes has been made by the Synod of Roman Catholic Bishops meeting in the Vatican. The message contains an appeal to work for strengthening peace on Earth and to fight the nuclear armaments race. "We shall be indefatigable in our actions for peace and disarmament, and for relaxation of tensions, particularly in East-West relations."

"The Synod has expressed serious concern over the present international situation. 'Injustice is spreading in the world, and world peace is becoming more and more fragile,' says the

## Weightlifting: Phenomenal records in Moscow

The World and European Weightlifting Championships in Moscow have passed its "equator", with a string of world records continuing unabated.

In the first three divisions alone 13 new world records were set, five of them to the under 60 kg division. We have already reported on the events in the first two divisions.

In the first two divisions. Following the under-56 kg division won by Oksan Mirzoyan from Armenia's capital Yerevan, 22-year-old Yerevan student Yurik Sarkisyan, another representative of the republic famous for its weightlifting achievements, won the next division, his second world title. He ultimately jerked 175.0 kg to total 312.5. In second place was Stelio Morov of Bulgaria who registered a phenomenal 160.0 kg in the jerk, the first man in the world to have lifted three times his own weight.

No world records were set in the under-67.5 kg division but the competition was just as acute. The winner 24-year-old college student from Karl-Marx-Stadt Joachim Kunz, totalling 340 kg. Bulgarian Alexander Vyrbasov broke the 175 kg world record in the clean and jerk, also a new world record. Vlad-



Yurik Sarkisyan of the USSR, the under-60 kg division world champion and record holder.

Photo by Andriy Knyazov

mir Kornelev of the USSR snatched 187.0 kg, another world record, to place second. 27-year-old Yurik Vaidanyan from Leningrad, USSR, an Olympic champion, produced a devastating performance in the

(Continued on page 4)



"No to Cruise Missiles", "No to Trident", these were the slogans seen at a powerful anti-war demonstration staged in London on the initiative of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament supported by the Labour and Communist parties and trade unions.

## MEETING IN VIETNAM

Hanoi. Here on an official friendly visit, the USSR Party and government delegation led by G. A. Aliev, Member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met Le Duân, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong Chinh, Member of the Politbureau of the CPV Central Committee, President of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and Pham Van Dong, Member of the Politbureau of the CPV Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Both sides emphasized the vital importance of the meetings between Yuri Andropov and Le Duân, which laid a solid foundation for further successful development and strengthening of fraternal friendship and cooperation in all spheres between the USSR and the DRV.

The two sides expressed confidence that the official friendly visit by the Soviet delegation to Vietnam, their talks and greetings with the leadership of Vietnam and their part in the functions marking the 11th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and the DRV, will further strengthen and promote Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

## Glazunov's impressions of Nicaragua



"Soldier Maximilian Sanchez".

A short while ago, the Soviet artist, Ilya Glazunov, visited Nicaragua. His tour has resulted in a series of paintings and graphic sheets dedicated to the national liberation struggle and to the people of the revolutionary coalition.

Over a comparatively short time, I succeeded in visiting the most remote parts of the republic and to meeting many people. I was very impressed by the beauty of that Latin American country which has embarked on

a road of national revival and democratic transformations. Particularly attractive are the portraits of Nicaraguan border guards, peasants, and cultural workers—people who are building and defending the new life which began following the overthrow of the dictatorial Somoza regime.

Muscovites and their guests saw Glazunov's Nicaragua at an exhibition which will open early in November at Friendship House.



"On the Border With Honduras".

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and various news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions, at both "Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## Soviet envoy sees China's Foreign Minister

Peking. Wu Xuejian, member of the State Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, has had talks with Leonid Dlychov, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, representing the USSR Government at the Soviet-Chinese political consultations.

During the talks the two sides discussed matters involved in Soviet-Chinese relations and some aspects of the international situation.

The Chinese Foreign Minister expressed the position of the Chinese side on the issues discussed.

Readiness was expressed on the Soviet side to seek mutually acceptable and realistic ways to heal the relations between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and not to take of the positive significance of the constantly expanding ties and contacts between the two countries.

## Peace women meet in Budapest

Budapest. The unshakable resolve of the women of the planet not to permit a nuclear disaster to occur was voiced with renewed vigour by the delegates attending a session of the Women's International Democratic Federation who met in the Hungarian town of Saltona. The session took place during extremely strained international relations. A TASS correspondent was told by Valentina Varsheva, President of the Soviet Women's Committee who

led the Soviet delegation. The delegates paid special attention to the need for further mobilization of women in the fight against the deployment of new American weapons in Western Europe, a move which poses a threat to peace in Europe and throughout the world. This threat figured prominently in the reports given by women from European countries, Asia, Africa, Latin America, Australia, Canada and the United States.

## PREPARING FOR DISARMAMENT FORUM

Helsinki. The preparatory meeting continues its work here on the first stage of the Conference on Confidence-Building Measures on Security and Disarmament to Europe which is to be held next January in Stockholm.

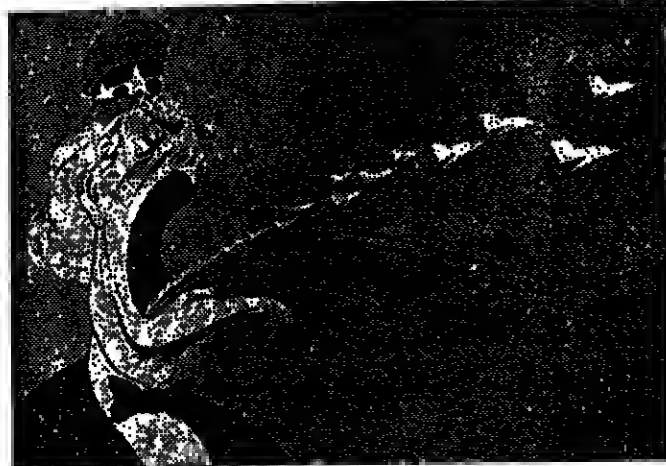
The delegates are stressing the importance of the meeting which is designed to ensure the success of the forum. In the Swedish capital in its aim to develop the multilateral process which was launched by the Conference on Security and Co-

operation in Europe is Helsinki. In 1975, in a TASS interview, the leader of the Czechoslovak delegation, Oldich Pavlovsky, said that at the preparatory meeting, the delegates must examine the organizational matters involved in the holding of the conference in Stockholm which, in turn, will discuss problems immediately linked with ensuring security not only in Europe but also throughout the world.

## MINISTERS MEET

Paris. Tight secrecy surrounds a meeting in the Parisian suburb of La Celle-Saint-Cloud of foreign ministers from the four countries whose troops make up the so-called multinational force in Lebanon. Taking part are the US Secretary of State, George Shultz, the French Minister for External Relations, Claude Cheysson, the British Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Geoffrey

Hova and the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Giulio Andreotti. Officially the meeting is devoted to the situation in Lebanon. However, as France-Presse news agency notes, it will also discuss the situation resulting from the US intervention in Grenada. It is now known that Washington's actions invoked wide criticism even from its closest allies.



"Dictator Mouths War"—a poster by Andrei Krylov (the USSR) from the Moscow International Exhibition "Salute to Peace". Photo by Gennady Dubelkovsky

## Planned intervention

Washington. An immediate planning for attack against Grenada, says a circulated declaration of the Western Hemisphere Council, started several days before the meeting of the leaders of some Caribbean countries and US representatives which was held in Barbados. The decision for the invasion was taken by the Reagan administration on October 20, immediately after the death of Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of Grenada, when the Pentagon declared that ships of the US Navy were sent to the area from the Norfolk base in Virginia.

The plan of invasion was prepared on the basis of the August 1981 war games, Ocean Venture-81, in which 250 warships, over 1,000 planes and 120 thousand US armed forces participated. One element of the provocative games was landing US Marines and the 75th battalion of the special task force on the Vieques Island near Puerto Rico where terrain

closely resembles the southern tip of Grenada where the US landing was made. At the time of the games the Government of Grenada voiced its resolute protest against this armed provocation. It drew attention to the fact that the following tasks were set in the course of the Vieques Island landing: destroying the "unfriendly government" remaining on the island until "elections" are held and forming a government which would be to the liking of Washington.

These same goals were firmly in mind before the US troops invaded the sovereign Caribbean state of Grenada.

The invasion of Grenada, points out the Western Hemisphere Council, also strongly resembles the US intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965 in which elements and units of the 82nd airborne division took part. These same units are now playing a role in Grenada.

## Moubarak's message to Reagan

Cairo. The Egyptian President, Hosni Mubarak, has received the American Ambassador in Cairo and gave him a message for the American President, Ronald Reagan. According to the chief of the State Information Service of Egypt, it concerns, among other things, a withdrawal by Israel and other foreign troops from Lebanon.

According to the Middle East News Agency (MENA) the Egyptian State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Butros Ghali, has declared that in Egypt's view the cause for the worsening of the situation in the region is the continued Israeli occupation of Lebanon, as well as the Palestinian problem which remains unresolved.

## AN UNPROVOKED AND BRAZEN ATTACK

New York. The Reagan administration's military adventurism and the flouting of norms of international law have been denounced by the UN Security Council meeting which was discussing the US armed aggression against Grenada.

The US invasion is an outrageous violation of the UN Charter and the rules of international law which forbid interference to the internal affairs of other nations, stressed Argentina's permanent representative Carlos M. Nufiez. This is an overt aggression against a UN member-state, he pointed out.

The French representative Luc de la Barra de Nanteuil emphasized his government could not accept Washington's explanation of the armed intervention.

If the US invasion is not repelled what future awaits the small and weak nation—China's representative Ling Qing asked. He said that the US has committed a naked aggression threatening the peaceful development of the world. It is the duty of all states and peoples to come out firmly against the abuse of power and violations of law perpetrated by Washington, and in defence of the people of Grenada.

The aggression against the people of Grenada must cease, the occupiers must immediately pull back from this independent state.

Declarations have been issued by the US aggression against Grenada by the Soviet Peace Council, the All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Women's Committee. They resolutely demand that the invaders should immediately leave the territory of Grenada.

## NICARAGUAN PEOPLE ARE RESOLUTE

Managua. Sergio Ramirez, member of the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction has warned the Washington administration against any attempt to launch an armed intervention against Nicaragua, similar to the criminal US invasion of Grenada. By unleashing a war against Nicaragua, he said, the USA will confront hundreds of thousands of armed patriots who are ready to defend their motherland to the last drop of blood.

Let the US imperialists remember that the power here belongs to a government of revolutionaries who fight through a heavy armed struggle, that this government is unified, as is the entire Nicaraguan people who are standing guard over their revolution. This is the guarantee of victory over any aggressor who tries to encroach on our freedom and independence, stressed Sergio Ramirez.

## WASHINGTON: STAKE ON BRUTE FORCE

Washington. President Ronald Reagan's televised address to the nation has vividly shown that rebel anti-communism, counting on brute force and the expansion of US military interference to various parts of the world constitute the foundations of US foreign policy.

Reagan's televised address dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon, where an occupation contingent of US troops is stationed, as well as a Caribbean state which has fallen victim to Washington's armed intervention. The manly admitted that the House justly admitted that the events in Lebanon are closely related to the most dangerous threat to universal peace—the being created both to the Middle East and to Central America through the fall of US imperialism and the Reagan administration.

Reagan tried to justify the right of the USA to force its will upon the peoples of other countries by means of direct military interference.

## Opp the aggression against Grenada

By its actions employed against Grenada, the Government of the United States of America is displaying the utter contempt for the commonly accepted standards of international law and is trampling underfoot the principles of the United Nations Charter, says a statement by the Soviet news agency TASS. This act is a clear evidence that in pursuit of its predatory aims, Washington will regard the right of independent development for any people in an undisguised and brazen manner, it defies the will of peoples and world public opinion.

TASS has been authorized to state that the Soviet Union resolutely condemns the United States' aggression against Grenada, branding it as a crime against peace and humanity. It is the duty of all states and peoples to come out firmly against the abuse of power and violations of law perpetrated by Washington, and in defence of the people of Grenada.

The aggression against the people of Grenada must cease, the occupiers must immediately pull back from this independent state. Declarations have been issued by the US aggression against Grenada by the Soviet Peace Council, the All-Union Council of Trade Unions of the Soviet Women's Committee. They resolutely demand that the invaders should immediately leave the territory of Grenada.

## PEOPLE

J.T. Marshall and P. Meyers, lead Washington lawyers and members of Law at George Washington University, have taken legal action in the local district court against the US Secretary of Justice, charging "department with reluctance to objectively investigate the fall by 'Reagan people' of important documents belonging to the Carter administration during the 1980 election campaign. They demand that a special prosecutor be appointed to look into the 'Reagangate' which is the current name for the huge political scandal involving machinations by senior officials in the present administration.

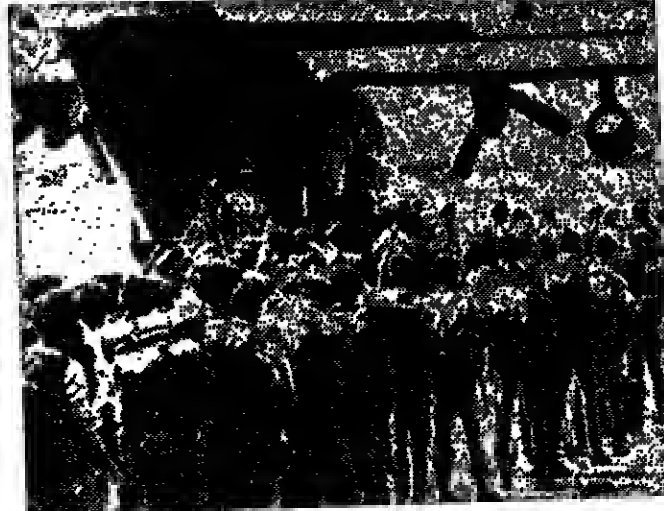
## FACTS and EVENTS

France is accelerating the modernization of its nuclear fleet. It is clear from the recent report by the Commission for the Atomic Energy of the National Assembly in France that the country is being placed on the development of new types of nuclear weapons.

## IRAN REJECTS WEINBERGER'S INVENTIONS

Tehran. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran has rejected the accusation made against the Iranian leadership by US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger who said that Iran had been involved in the plans to blow up the headquarters of the US and French military contingents in Beirut.

The spokesman said that by making these accusations against Iran the US administration is trying to justify the failures of its policy in Lebanon at a time when the Lebanese people are suffering telling blows against US and other forces of occupation stationed in the country to support Zionist aggression.



An armed foreign interventionist guided by the US administration has been launched against revolutionary Grenada. In the photo the terrorists, including US Marines, at the airport of Barbados before being sent to Grenada. Photo AP-TASS

## RESPONSE

### JAPAN PREPARES FOR REAGAN'S VISIT

Apart from the two rounds of official talks, Premier Nakasone will invite the American president to his villa at a mountainous town to "discuss the problems of peace in the world" and to exchange views on art sitting by the fireplace on his "ranch". There are banners with slogans of welcome hanging in the streets of the town, found 50 kilometres from Tokyo, a Kyodo Tanshin correspondent reports.

Preparations are under way to greet Reagan in Tokyo, too. Unprecedented security precautions are being taken. Eighty thousand police have been mobilized. They will be reinforced by helicopters and with dogs trained for dispersing demonstrators.

The authorities know too well the attitude towards Reagan's visit among the broad sections of the Japanese public. A protest against his arrival has been ex-

pressed by a special committee of 100 public organizations. A group of anti-war organizations have sent a message to the American Embassy in Tokyo to express their discontent with the forthcoming Japanese-American summit. They have nothing against Nakasone and Reagan cricbling each other's knowledge of music, or their conversing by the fireplace on the "ranch". What the Japanese oppose is the growing intensity of the military preparations in Japan, and Japanese involvement in Washington's aggressive nuclear strategies, as demanded by the United States.

The Japanese are against Nakasone's and Reagan's plans to establish a "strong Japan in conformity" with its present economic position. The Japanese do not want any repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

Igor DANILIN

## Science and technology

### A CERAMIC CAR ENGINE ANNOUNCED

The Japanese auto firm Mitsubishi Jukogyo has announced that it has designed the world's first commercial ceramic turbo-car. A spokesman for the firm said that the new engine weighs one-third of the weight of a conventional engine. This has been made possible thanks to the use of ceramic blades in the engine's turbine. The lighter turbine allows the engine to operate at a higher power rating already in the initial phase.

### ROBOT DETECTOR

The usual method for detecting the air tightness of tubes and pipes is by measuring the pressure in them. Specialists from the British car manufacturer Austin Rover suggested a basically new method for this detection. They designed an electronic robot which possesses a sense of "smell". Any hole in an airtight tube or pipe can be detected by this invention by the "smell" of gas escaping through even the thinnest cracks. The designers believe that the robot will be used in many industries on a large scale.

### UNUSUAL PLANETARIUM

Researchers at the Vancouver science centre in Canada have built an unusual planetarium. A "celestial cupola" has been erected over a huge aquarium containing fish that usually migrate seasonally. It has been established that fish who travel over long sea distances take their bearings from stars. An artificial

shifting of the stars did not mislead the aquarium fish, but they were exact in their choice of guiding star.

### SPEECH SYNTHESIZER

Hungary has developed the first experimental robot capable of reproducing Russian and Hungarian texts fed into it and not only in the indicative but also in the interrogative and imperative moods. Just how many technical difficulties had to be coped with is clear from the fact that for the robot to merely say "good day" in Hungarian 500 different characteristics had to be fed into it. At the core of the robot is a small computer hooked up to a speech generator.

## OF INTEREST

### Profit and beauty go hand in hand

Tourists visiting Amsterdam's city port are invariably attracted by the twenty three mills found there, which are exact replicas of those which Holland had in the Middle Ages. Few people know, however, that the mills are doing some useful work, or their role in electricity generation. As there are heavy winds blowing in the area, the energy generated by the mills is enough to meet the port's needs.

## THE ANTI-MISSILE MAJORITY

Observations gathered on his trip in West Germany are the subject of an article written in IZVESTIA by Nikolai Portugalo who took part in a meeting of Soviet and West German public representatives held in Hamburg.

The stereotypes presented in Atlantic propaganda regarding the deployment of missiles no longer affect the majority of West Germans. More, even in such matters which may look complicated to the uninitiated such as the so-called "new suggestions" of the USA in Geneva, the rank-and-file participants of the West German anti-war movement unflinchingly recognize the falsehood. The desire of the US administration and the supporting Federal government in erecting a false impression of flexibility and change in the US position were not to be realized.

One can only shrug one's shoulders when prominent politicians of the governing coalition call the anti-war movement in West Germany "Moscow's fifth column" using the only pretext that West German communists and the progressive sections of the public are taking part. No, the anti-missile majority in West Germany not only includes the progressive but the liberal majority also. This is in fact the entire country's majority.

## GETTING READY FOR 'STAR WARS'?

The White House and the Capitol have started discussing a programme to design space-based weapons, writes LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's observer Fyodor Bulyakov. Its initial cost is between 17 and 18 thousand million dollars, and in future it will cost at least 40-50 thousand million.

It is rumoured that the idea of "star wars" is exciting Ronald Reagan's imagination. If this is so, one could offer the American president a quieter variant of "star wars" which would be pleasing for the soul, harmonious for the ear and the eye, and would not cause any fear. Let us invite the American actor Gregory Peck and our Mikhail Ulyanov, and perhaps Laurence Olivier of Britain and Innokenty Smoktunovskiy of the USSR to take part in a joint film on a space theme, which we might call "The Star Wars of the Earthmen Against the Empire of Evil From Other Planets" or some such. All of us on Earth would then be able to enjoy the sight of "star wars" being fought without any risk of them being turned into a nuclear conflict here on Earth. I liked a phrase from an American commentary which said: "All wars are fought by boys." Could the cinema, perhaps, be the best way to satisfy this public urge?

## PEACE—COMMON GOAL OF LABOUR

The position of the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) regarding the preservation of world peace is commented upon by R. Georgiyev in the TRUD newspaper. He views as a positive condition the fact that the Confederation's Executive Committee refuses the American theory of "limited" nuclear war as well as the American doctrine of "peace through strength". At the same time, the Confederation's recent resolution places the responsibility for the prevailing situation both in the USA and the Soviet Union. Such a position, which is characteristic of certain sections of West European trade union leaders can be seen as a kind of demonstration of "objectivity", of "unprejudiced nature" in their approach, while it clearly contradicts the actual facts. It is well known that the Soviet Union is the one country which over the past few years has made over one hundred specific and constructive suggestions aimed at halting the arms race and averting the threat of nuclear war.

## PRESSURED INTO MILITARIZATION

Washington. In order to implement its imperial plans, the drawing of NATO countries to an ever increasing degree into its aggressive schemes, writes V. Dyukin, Cand. Sc. (Econ.), in BKOONCHESKAYA GAZETA.

Over the 1975-1983 period the West European NATO members have spent on the arms race, according to the official figures, which are obviously brought down, about 800,000 million dollars. As a result of the systematic bulging of the military budgets, the four largest West European countries—Britain, West Germany, France and Italy have increased their direct military spending using current prices from 20,400 million dollars in 1970 to 78,600 million dollars in 1982, that is almost fourfold. They have increased their "contribution" to the common NATO budget, too over the same period the total sum of the expenditures of these four states as against the total sum of NATO countries' military budgets have grown from 15.6 per cent to 25.3 per cent. The "defence" spending became a major item in the budgets. For example, in France the military allocations swallow 17 per cent of the state budget, and over 20 per cent in West Germany.

## Missing girl returns home after six years in the jungle

Jakarta. A 12-year-old Indonesian girl has spent six years living in the Sumatran jungle. In February 1977, she went fishing with her friends on a river and did not return. She was believed to have drowned, because the boat in which the children were sailing was capsized by a rapid current. The parents were overjoyed when she came home again. She was found by hunters 20 kilometres from her native village. During the six years she was missing she lived among wild animals and birds. The girl completely forgot the human language.

## A coin collectors' auction

At a recent major auction of ancient paper money in London, most interest was aroused by a 14th-century Chinese banknote printed on paper made from the bark of a mulberry tree. Another rare item of the auction was a ten-shilling note printed on a piece of a soldier's uniform in 1908. This sort of "money" was in circulation during the Anglo-Boer war early this century.

## VIEWPOINT

Igor SINITSYN

## THREE STEPS FORWARD

In his replies to the newspaper "Pravda", Yuri Andropov again expressed regret that there has been no progress whatsoever towards an agreement at the Sino-American talks dealing with nuclear arms limitation in Europe, currently taking place in Geneva.

The Soviet leader put forward three new proposals. It is quite obvious that the initiatives are aimed at rescuing the talks even if the US administration has any a minimum desire to emerge from the deadlocked situation in Geneva, but he needs, no words. The new suggestions by Yuri Andropov show that Moscow is persistent in its attempts to secure success for the talks, offering the widest range of possible measures, from considerable

reductions in medium-range nuclear weapons to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from Europe, both tactical and medium-range.

The essence of the new suggestions at the USSR lies in the following. First — for the sake of achieving agreement, Moscow is ready to agree to a lesser number of missile launching pads than NATO — Britain and France — already has on its side. Keeping in mind the number of warheads on British and French missiles in the present time, the USSR could have in Europe about 140 SS-20 missile launching pads.

Second, To add to its own suggestion of eliminating all missiles which could be reduced in Europe if a mutually acceptable

agreement is reached with the USA, Moscow is also ready to stop. If such an agreement came into force, the deployment of the SS-20 missiles in the Eastern areas of the USSR. The sole condition in this case is a stipulation that no considerable changes in the strategic situation take place in the Asian region. This principally means that if the USA does not deploy its new medium-range nuclear weapons in areas near where they would be able to reach the Eastern part of the USSR territory, the strategic status quo would be preserved.

The third suggestion deals with aviation carrying medium-range nuclear weapons. The critics of the Soviet position say that Moscow's suggestion to re-

duce the number of such planes to 300 on each side would adversely affect the American missile planes.

Receiving once again that Soviet medium-range planes are not based in other countries from which they would be able to reach the US territory, Yuri Andropov said that the Soviet Union is ready to further prove its flexibility: by setting equal USSR and NATO summary levels of missile-carrying planes within a mutually acceptable and measured range, even if it differs considerably from what had been planned earlier.

The new Moscow initiatives show that the Soviet side proved and is proving its flexibility. It looks for and finds quite concrete solutions in order to make the talks move and complete them with a mutually acceptable agreement.

Here there should be complete clarity, stressed Yuri Andropov in his interview to the newspaper "Pravda". The stationing of Western Europe of the new American missiles will make impossible the continuation of the talks currently being held in Geneva. On the other hand, the Geneva talks can be continued if the USA does not proceed with the actual deployment of the missiles.





## HOME NEWS

### Round the Soviet Union

● IN TYUMEN, THE TECHNOLOGY FOR DEEP EXPLORATION DRILLING IS A SUBJECT TO BE STUDIED BY THE WEST SIBERIAN RESEARCH DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE. It is the first institution of its kind in the country. The need for study of this sort has arisen from traditions made by geologists that there are rich undiscovered reserves of oil deep underground. Therefore, the new institution is being asked to solve all the problems arising out of the construction of deep and very deep wells all the way through from the assembly of the installations to the attainment of the desired results.

● A THIRD 1,000 MW POWER UNIT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED AT THE NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT IN THE CITY OF KURSK IN THE SOUTHERN RUSSIAN FEDERATION. With its commissioning, the electricity supplies will become more reliable over an extensive area of the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly which is rich in iron ore. The new power block will facilitate the more reliable operation of the first of the furnace metallurgy — the Oskol Electric Metallurgical Combine which at the end of this year will produce its first high-grade steel.

● HUNTING HAS BEEN FORBIDDEN OVER AN EXTENSIVE AREA IN THE VALLEY OF THE BIKADA-NOUMMA RIVER IN THE TAIMYR PENINSULA IN THE EXTREME NORTH OF EASTERN SIBERIA. A general preserve "Bikada" has been set up here over a total area of 570 thousand hectares. Here, by the 75th degree of Northern latitude, an experiment is being performed to acclimatize muskoxen which have been brought here from the Polar regions of Canada and the United States. Having returned to their original habitat, the animals which have been inspected by scientists, are feeding at home and breeding normally.

### FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

#### RESOURCES FOR THE EXTREME NORTH

The North of the USSR is a treasure house of minerals. But it is not with its wealth, richly and easily the state must develop it, writes SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA. The severe climate, the permafrost, the great distances, and the absence of customary working and living conditions for the people — all this demands enormous amounts of material resources for the development of the North. An ordinary brick in Chukotka costs three times more than on the mainland. This is understandable because bricks and many other items are not produced in Chukotka, but are brought here from the central districts of the country. About 150 million tonnes of various goods, including coal, metal structures, building materials, cement and many other things are annually brought to Magadan and various centres of Kolyma and Chukotka from the central districts of the country.

But there has been a reduction in this enormous flow of goods chiefly owing to the development of the ore's own raw material base, and to the local production of required materials and items. A cement factory will be built and glass works constructed in the Magadan Region over the next few years. Power engineering will make further headway. A power complex will go into operation to assist the Lankovskiy coal deposit situated near Magadan. Plans are under way to build new and reconstruct existing operating power stations and to erect power transmission lines.

It is understood, the article stresses, that in order to develop the economic foundations for the region, the state will have to invest quite a lot, but, as experts have calculated, this will prove more profitable than to annually import from the mainland an ever growing amount of goods.

The presence of its own economic base will help settle people in the North for a longer period, and create more comfortable living conditions for them and reduce the flow of working people. And this, in turn,

## ART GALLERIES IN THE COUNTRYSIDE

The USSR has 1,850 government-run museums and over 12,000 run by the public, among them many rural art galleries. The first of the rural galleries was started 25 years ago in the Lyalov village outside Moscow and it displayed items donated by Moscow painters, graphic artists and sculptors. Many other facilities later sprang up in areas in all the constituent republics. An aesthetic education group in the Ukrainian village of Parkhomovka led by Anatoly Luvov set up its own gallery. The students first started a club for art devotees and correspondence with Soviet and foreign museums and collectors—and very soon



The photo shows items being changed in the Parkhomovka gallery.

were able to set up their gallery.

The USSR Artists Union receives an increasing number of letters from collective and state-run farms asking advice on starting their own galleries. This is met with approval. Why? Firstly, the operation is naturally as big as that of the city museums but their tolluence is just as profound; secondly, many artists get an invaluable opportunity to have their works permanently on display (in state museums only 15 per cent of such works are permanently shown while the rest are kept in the repositories and displayed only occasionally).

### 'Zdorovye' programme for steel workers

Statistics show that there has been a considerable increase in the number of medical establishments treating steel workers. Receiving accommodation at a discount or free of charge from their union, every fourth employee from the metallurgical industries can expect to go on holiday or recover his or her health at resorts and sanatoria, whereas only one in eight could do so five years ago.

This is one of the practical results of the application of a complex prophylactic programme "Zdorovye" (Health) which has been designed and introduced through joint efforts by the government agencies and the branch trade union whose membership is 35 million employees from the steel industry. The system for the health protection of the steel workers includes measures to improve their working conditions, protection of natural and industrial environment, and medical treatment at sanatoria and resorts.

It is worth noting that employees in the steel industry are medically treated and counsented at 750 medical points. While still attending work, they can take a course of treatment at 180 preventive treatment sanatoria to which they are taken after their shift at the smelters in factory buses.

### Test for a Jumbo truck

One hundred and eighty tonnes of cargo can be carried by BelAZ-75211, a Jumbo truck made in Byelorussia, the first such large vehicle in this country which is being tested in operation at the Naryn coal pit. The truck carries rock which is taken from the surface before the miners can reach the seams of coaling coals.

The coal pit in Yakutia also serves as a testing ground for the Soviet mining machine. It operates the first series of large excavators which are capable of removing 20 cu m of rock. Another machine being tested here is a 120-tonne carrying truck from Byelorussia.

## Trout finds new home

The beautiful river trout, usually found in cold mountain streams, have moved to a home away from home to the Volga River.

Two years ago, fish breeders and ichthyologists from the fish

farms of Suokan in the Khabarovsk Region hatched trout roe obtained from a breed roe.

They chose the coldest spot they could find in the Volga to breed the trout. Before the year was over, tens of thousands of

home-grown fry splashed around in the fish-pond. Apart from these, the farm has also grown 50 thousand young trout brought from the Baltic Republic of Estonia.

At present, Volga trout live in 35 fish-ponds belonging to the Suokan farm which in a year's time expects to have four times as many ponds.

will make it possible to develop more quickly and more efficiently this area which lies thousands of kilometres away from the central districts of the country.

### ROBOT TO REPLACE PEOPLE IN PITS

Over the past decade, the extraction of coal in this country has increased by almost 100 million tonnes a year, with its total amount being in excess of 700 million tonnes, writes EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA. This is a world-wide tendency which sees coal regaining its former position in power engineering, as its reserves are several times that of oil and gas. Along with the United States and China, the Soviet Union has the world's largest coal reserves.

However, any increase in the extraction of coal poses major and complex problems, so the geological conditions for mining are growing worse, and a miner's work remains one of the most arduous in the world. Over the past decade, the average depth of mines in this country has increased by 100 metres and is even deeper than 820 metres in the Donbas coal field in the south of the USSR. That is why constant efforts are being made in the Soviet Union to facilitate and in mechanise mining operations as much as possible. Considerable progress has been made along this road. Whereas in 1970, the level of mechanised extraction of coal was 25.2 per cent, this percentage rose to 67.4 in 1980 and in 1982—70.2. Today, however, we have reached a stage of which we can introduce complete mechanisation and automation. Toward this end the country is implementing a programme for designing robots to operate in the mining industry. In 1980-1985, these robots are to go through experimental industrial testing, so that between the years 1985 and 2000 they will be introduced everywhere.

### CLEAN AIR FOR SOVIET CITIES

The Kolka (Sea Gull), the biggest fish cannery in Latvia, a Soviet Baltic republic, was recently moved out of the capital of Riga because it was contributing to the pollution of the environment, writes the newspaper TRUD. Under the comprehensive programme "Nature Protection and Conservation" nearly all factories

houses polluting the air were closed down in the old part of the city which now has preservation status. Another 400 hectares of greenery planted in the city will also help keep the air clean. The new residential areas now under construction have left the worst belts intact.

The USSR is the first country with the world's most rigorous laws for allowable concentrations of over 2,500 air pollutants. While the instruments developed earlier helped purify industrial air pollutants by 80 per cent, the new ones have brought this figure up to 99-99.5 per cent.

More funds are increasingly being set aside for these and other environmental protection measures in this country: while the 1971-1975 figure was 6,300 million roubles, the 1981-1985 figure will be 10,500 million.

### LESSONS BY MAIL

Can children studying in small villages compete with their urban counterparts? Answering the question in the affirmative, IZVESTIA tells of a quite promising experiment in the Soviet educational system—correspondence in schools which have rural school children. The all-Union network in mail. The first such facility, the All-Union correspondence maths school of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, was set up 20 years ago at the Moscow University maths department. Now the school has 42,000 pupils of universities and colleges throughout the country with an enrollment of nearly 15,000 sixth-grade pupils.

One obvious asset of this system is that the children are not separated from their families, their friends, their school or friends. They are also able to help themselves how strong their passion for maths is, whether it could become their life's vocation, and whether it could become their life's vocation. The paper points out. The school staff do not expect their charges to become mathematicians exclusively, but they hope that many of them would be able to go on to be engineers, doctors, scientists, and so on. Several other higher schools now run such facilities, and there is a strong argument for setting up similar schools concentrating on other subjects.

## HOME NEWS

### Places to visit

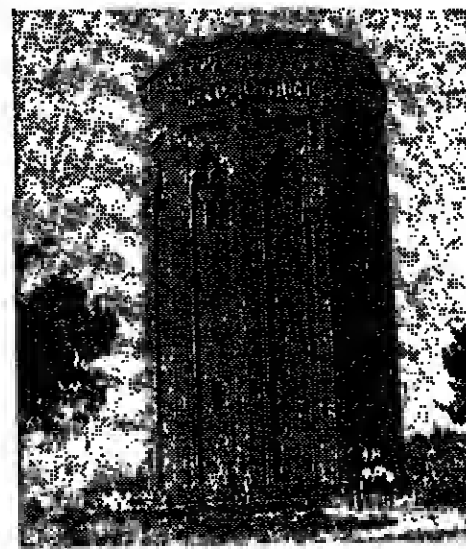
## The ancient land of Azerbaijan

When visiting Azerbaijan one may find fortresses, richly decorated palaces, mausoleums, mosques, bridges and caravanserais which make up a treasury of Azerbaijan's architectural monuments. The 15th-century Khosrovi palace in Baku is considered the gem among the medieval palatial ensembles in Azerbaijan.

The architectural monuments include many public, trade and service structures. Geographically, Azerbaijan is located on the crossroads of important trade routes. This is why there are many travellers' tales on the roads and in the towns. Old bridges which span rapid rivers have also been preserved. The fact that these structures have played up for so long testifies to the mastery of those skillful builders of ancient times.

Under Soviet power the historical and cultural monuments in Azerbaijan became the property of the people. There is a law which stipulates the care, restoration and wide use of these historical and cultural values and their preservation for posterity.

The facades of the 12th-century Mamiso-Khachum mausoleum in Nakhichevan are impressive for the richness and variety of their ornamentation.



A room in the Azerbaijan Museum of History of the republican Academy of Sciences.

## A SCHOOL ACADEMY

While overall together with the regular school uniform have become everyday dress for many Novosibirsk secondary school pupils who are taking part in a project called "A Small Medical Academy". It was organized by young scientists at the Siberian Branch of the Academy of Medical Sciences of the USSR.

The academy's course includes lectures by scientists and practical work in hospitals and polyclinics where the teenagers work as orderlies. They also work in the institutes of clinical and experimental medicine, physiology, clinical immunology and other research facilities.

## Plantations in the mountains

Almonds which were planted in the mountains of the Lesser Caucasus have yielded fruit and their first crop has been picked at the Taur experimental forestry where they had planted 200 hectares.

Considerably larger areas are now allocated for the crop in this mountainous area. They have established a nursery for growing seedlings.

The seedlings used to be brought from the Central Asian republics. Now the Taur forestry supplies them to many other farms.

## EXCAVATION IN MONASTERY

An expedition of Georgian archaeologists have completed their work in Moscow.

For six months, they have been excavating in the former Donskoy Monastery, which is now a branch of the Architectural Museum named after A. V. Shchusev. In the centre of that historical ensemble stands the Bolshoi Cathedral, a majestic structure erected in the late 17th century. The archaeologists have examined the lower storeys, making interesting and significant finds.

The monastery, which used to serve as a fortress to defend Moscow from the south-west, was founded in 1591.

The Georgian colony in Moscow made considerable contribution to the monastery. One well-known generous donor to the monastery was King Archil II of Iberia and Kakheti (1647-1713), who was forced to live in exile. Known as a skillful politician, writer, and educator, he founded a Georgian printing press in Moscow, and was an ardent supporter of a union between Russia and Georgia.

Buried in the Donskoy Bolshoi Cathedral are Archil's sons and other well-known persons who served the cause of the union between our two nations.

## OPHTHALMOLOGISTS COOPERATE

Moscow was recently host to a symposium organized by ophthalmologists from Moscow's Helmholtz Research Institute of Eye Diseases and the British firm Keeler Optical Products Ltd. The reports and a practical seminar on the use of the firm's equipment for diagnosis and surgery for eye injuries generated a great deal of interest among Soviet specialists.

The firm's instruments have long enjoyed well-deserved popularity with Soviet ophthalmologists. The seminar, which was held in a hall of the Helmholtz Institute, displayed advanced instruments developed by the firm, among them eye devices, an electronic radar

used to remove foreign particles from the eye, ophthalmoscopes, indispensable to ophthalmologists and other devices. The participants could tinker with any instrument to get to know its design and characteristics.

We were greatly satisfied with the work we did together with the Soviet colleagues and the general atmosphere here, said the closing ceremony. We were pleased to hear the praise for our efforts. We have also taken into account advice from our Soviet colleagues regarding our equipment. These contacts were extremely useful and will assist us in our future work, he said.

### Science and technology

#### FLOORS ON A CONCRETE CUSHION

Who could have thought that a map bubble could come in handy? Especially if one adds some sodium sulphate and some aluminium powder to a cake of washing soap and mixes it all well into an ordinary concrete mixture. This is confirmed and demonstrated in practice by innovators from the Novosibirsk-Bamrai construction and assembly train in Siberia.

This composition causes the solution to rise like a feathered dough. A five-centimetre layer of the mixture placed in the room of a new school in the settlement of Postyshevo grew ten centimetres thick and hard. The porous concrete had linoleum placed on it to make a nice-looking and warm floor, a type suitable for houses in the North.

This method will be used in the construction of a new music school, and in the construction of new housing. The builders receive the materials they need for the production of this concrete as wastes from chemical and aluminium industries.

#### HALLEY'S COMET MAKES A FRESH COMEBACK

When a group of astronomers at the Zelenchuk observatory discovered a "lucky spot" in the sky, a series of calculations were made with a BESM-6 fast computer at the Computer Centre of the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at the USSR Academy of Sciences. The date has shown that this spot is actually the long-awaited Halley's comet.

## NEW AIR COMPLEX FOR MOSCOW

Further development of international air transportation will be assisted by the large cargo terminal complex recently opened at the Sheremetyevo-2 airport.

The complex will contain various services including aircraft parking space and special grounds. Complete automation of all operations will permit a steep increase in the dispatching of cargoes. An electronic retrieval system will make it possible for handlers to find and deliver the required containers in a matter of minutes.

The construction of the automated complex has been made necessary by the growing volume of goods needing transportation. The commissioning of the project will allow a threefold increase in the cargo turnover of this major Moscow airport.



Mr. Keeler, head of the firm Keeler Optical Products Ltd., shows new lenses for the ophthalmoscope to the guests of the seminar.

### VIEWPOINT

## Union republics in the country's economic potential

Mikhail KOROLYOV, First Deputy Head, Central Statistical Board of the USSR

The industries of all the 15 Soviet republics continue their dynamic progress. Over the first nine months of this year compared with the same period last year, the growth in the overall volume of industrial production stood at 4.1 per cent throughout the country. This figure is much higher than in the other republics — 14.7 in Moldavia, 8.0 in Georgia, 5.5 in Azerbaijan, 5.3 in Armenia, 4.8 in Byelorussia, 4.8 in Lithuania, 4.5 in Uzbekistan, 4.4 in Estonia, and 4.2 per cent in Turkmenia. Accelerated development rates in industry have been planned for the current third year of the 11th five-year plan and for the entire two-year plan period of 1981-82, depending on the development of productive forces in a given republic and in the country as a whole.

The Soviet economy is a single national economic complex. This is only natural, since the productive forces in the modern world require integrations even among individual countries. In the Soviet Union, this makes it possible to use to the best advantage the natural resources, the manpower, and the climatic conditions of every one of the republics, and to include its industrial potential most effectively into the common Soviet national potential. This is why in the present five-year period further efforts are being made to improve the distribution patterns of the productive forces, regional specialization and cooperation, and the proportionate development of the economies of the constituent republics.

A brilliant example of the rapid development of industries in Moldavia, a formerly backward agrarian area in this country. The greater part of this republic had only joined the USSR by 1940. Whereas by 1980, the volume of industrial production for the whole of the country had increased 21 times, and in Moldavia it had gone up 51 times. Today, it is one of the major areas of food production. Today, its new industries include electrical engineering, instrument making, and the production of cement. A number of power stations have been built, along with major food and light industries.

Today, the three republics in the Transcaucasia — Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia — also have many industries. In the past, the only industrial area here was Azerbaijan which was famous for its first and only oil field in this country. Today, each of these republics has its own energy base, with hydroelectric and thermal power stations, and an atomic power station commissioned in Armenia.

In the Central Asian republics, which are the main cotton-growing base of this country, dozens of new industries have been set up, mostly those which are the basis of scientific and technological progress. This is the nature of engineering in Uzbekistan which produces almost all types of machines for cultivating and harvesting cotton.



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

## YELENA SOLOVEI

Femininity, fragility, helplessness and vulnerability — it is fairly rare to use such descriptions today with regard to our anticipated female contemporaries. These are things that are out of fashion, and yet they are so. As though aware of this ontological feeling, Yelena Solovoi came to be identified on the screen with properties which are essentially and eternally feminine, something which highlights her individuality and something which, apart from talent, explains her popularity. This is why she is called probably more than anyone else to the roles of the heroines of classical literature or simply to those of women of the past in films of today.

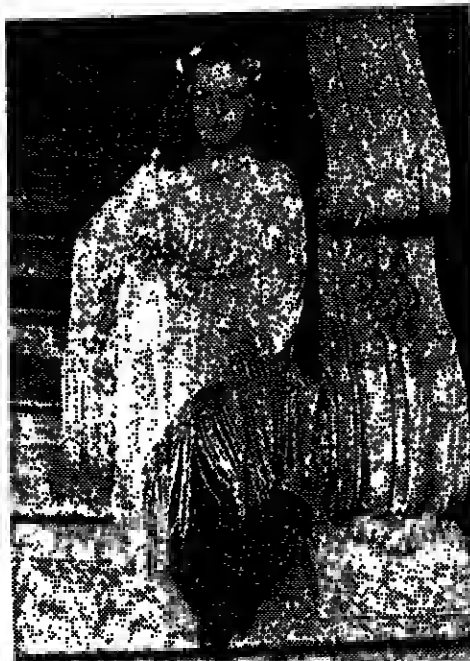
She began a string of such parts playing Clarissa in a fairy-tale film based on Carlo Goldoni's "King-Shop" and a serial actress in "The Make-Up Artist" based on the novel of the 19th-century Russian writer, Leskov, of the same name. In the beginning she won acceptance only among the film audiences and her real hour of glory came several years later when she met "her" film director.

For her, just as for many other actors, this director turned out to be Nikita Mikhalkov.

Their first joint production was "The Slave of Love" where she played a silent film actress, a capricious, testiduous and charming "star". This female doll moving in a close artificial world of the cinema and its artificial passions and values surprisingly finds herself plunged into the vortex of revolutionary events — and perhaps like a butterfly breaking her fragile delicate wings in a gale-force wind.

Their next venture, "An Unfinished Piece for the Player Piano", based on Chekhov's early works, was set to a different time and tackled different problems. The subject itself was transformed, deepened and recreated in a new light. Here was an artificial, make-believe and conditioned existence in which the lives of the heroes, including Solovoi's Sotia, changed, because when they were young they had betrayed their ideas, substituting genuine values for spurious ones.

Their third joint production where Solovoi played the part of Olga in the film based on Goncharov's famous novel "Oblomov" and called "Several Days from the Life of I. Oblomov" also discussed life's genuine and superficial values —



but while the first two films used strong colours bordering on the flamboyant, in "Oblomov" the director and actress used semitones and fine touches of psychological drama.

Solovoi is now one of those rare types of modest and wise actresses who believe they should be malleable "clay" in the director's hands. An actor is an actor, performer, Solovoi contends, and he should not do the director, this is someone else's job. Arguably, this contention agrees probably springs from her own femininity. Yelena Solovoi also enjoys playing the role of housewife and mother, and is very fond of her home, and taking care of her husband and children. But it is quite rare that the entire family get together since her husband is also from the cinema world, an artist with Leningrad Studios.

Tatyana BAVITSKAYA



## New acquisitions for the Hermitage

The Hermitage in Leningrad has fine collections of over 2.7 million items — unique works of art and cultural relics from many countries.

From 1980 to 1983, said Academician Boris Piotrovsky, director of the world-famous museum, we acquired 17,898 pieces of art.

The West European school of painting is most widely represented.

Among the unique acquisitions of miniatures from the mid-18th century, including portraits of well-known Russian historians and cultural workers.

From the new acquisitions mention should be made of a relic from old Russia. This is a gold plate of the 11th-12th centuries — a mosaic portrait of St. Marcus, showing part of the headgear of the festive clothing of a prince.

We are now preparing new exhibitions of paintings by for-

A tour of Japan has been completed by the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theatre of Leningrad, to Osaka, Nagoya and other Japanese cities and towns, the company played "The Inspector-General" by Gogol, "Uncle Vanya" by Chekhov, and "Pity Bourgeois" by Gorky.

In the photo you see the warm reception given by the Japanese spectators to the actors and the chief director Georgi Tovstonogov. During the tour he celebrated his 70th birthday. Tovstonogov has been in charge for just under thirty years. Today, when at home, he works on new productions. One is the farcical opera, "The Death of Tarelkin", after the play of the same name by Sukhovo-Kobylin. The theatre's plans for the future include the production of its satirical comedy, "Even the Wise May Err" by Ostrovsky and "The Blonde" by Volodin.

sign artists. We are expecting the works of Renato Guttuso, from Italy, a collection of paintings by Thyssen-Bornemisza from Lugano (Switzerland), Spanish paintings from the museums of Cuba, and on display for the first time will be pieces of art from Nigeria which reach over a period of 2,000 years.

Books, albums and research papers have been written about the treasures of the Hermitage. A notable event was the joint work by Glunin Publishing Group of Florence, an old Italian firm, and the Soviet Institute. An introductory volume to this series was my book, "The Collection of the Hermitage and its Buildings". The first volume of the catalogue "The French Art of the Early 19th Century" was brought out in 1983. This is from the contemplated series of the full catalogue of West European painting, consisting of 10 books.

## 75,000 SMILES FOR THE BOLSHOI

The Bolshoi ballet — this is the usual name in Japan for the ballet company of the Bolshoi Theatre of the USSR. For more than one month the company toured 18 Japanese cities. Three productions were shown — "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky, "Romeo and Juliet" by Prokofiev and "Giselle" by Adam.

We performed in all kinds of theatres, some holding one thousand and others five thousand seats, said the chief choreographer, Yuri Gilgrovich. Ac-

cording to our approximate estimation, our performances have been watched by about 75,000 spectators. We didn't see any gloomy faces in the audience — not a single one! It was a genuine prize — we brought 75,000 smiles!

Just before our tour the Japanese firm Victor completed the "Swan Lake" video disc which was recorded during a performance at the Bolshoi. Our theatre will certainly continue this new kind of cooperation with the firm, as well as other artistic contacts. The artist, Shiko Vlasov and myself have been invited to prepare with a Tokyo Ballet group a performance composed of fragments from theatre productions directed by me.

## FOR THE LOVE OF CHILDREN

The first Spanish-Soviet meeting devoted to the problems of educating children through literature and art has taken place in Madrid and Barcelona.

For the first time we extended hands to each other — a handshake of cooperation, said writer Albert Likhonov, president of the Association of Writers and Artists for Children at the Union of Soviet Friendship Society. An exposition of Soviet children's and teenagers' books was held in Barcelona. Our association made a solemn presentation of it as a gift to the Spain-USSR Society. We also arranged an exposition of children's drawings and works of the well-known illustrator, M. Miturich.

The meeting of the Soviet and Spanish writers and artists who devote themselves to the education of children and teenagers, showed an ardent desire to protect literature and art against violence, against propaganda of war and cruelty and to defend peace for our children.

On the Spanish side the meeting was co-sponsored by the Spain-USSR Society, the national section of the International Council for Children's Literature and the National Institute of the Book.

The Spanish writers and artists accepted the suggestion of the Soviet delegation to hold a second meeting in Moscow next year.

Young director Valery Fokin has alleged Gogol's "Inspector-General" at the Moscow Sovremennik Theatre, featuring popular actors — theatre director Galina Volchek, Marina Neyolova, and Valentin Galt. Budding actor Vasily Malchenko plays the lead role of Khlestakov.

The back of the French

banking system, he emphasized.

Nationalized early in 1982, it is

the fifth largest deposit bank,

having major French enterprises

among its clients, and thus play-

ing quite a significant role in the

economic and financial coopera-

tion between France and the So-

viet Union.

We are also fairly active in

financing trade in foodstuffs and

raw materials for energy and we

are also a member of banking

associations which fund sales of

French equipment for large pro-

jects like the Urengoi-Pomary-

Uzhgorod gas pipeline.

We are pleased to have long-

standing and fine banking rela-

tions with Soviet partners. For

nearly 20 years we have been a

correspondent of the Bank for

Foreign Trade, with whom we

have just signed a financial

agreement reflecting our desire

to consolidate this cooperation.

We also have close business

relations with the International

Bank for Economic Cooperation

and the International Investment

Bank.

The prospects of the 1979 in-

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concluded between V/O Soyuz-

gazexport and Gaz de France, as

well as the agreement on scien-

tific and technological coopera-

tion in the period between

1980-1990 make us hopeful that

broader opportunities are open-

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our desire to contribute to the

successful implementation of

this programme, he pointed out.

Viktor Yeviku

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# SPORTS

## NEW WIN FOR KARPOV

World champion Anatoly Karpov has won the big international chess tournament at Tilburg, Holland, with a seven-point score. In the last game of the closing round Hungary's Portisch and Vaganian of the

USSR, drew their adjourned game in the 72nd move, and Portisch ultimately shared second-third place with Yugoslavia's Ljubojevic with 8.5 points each. Vaganian placed fourth with six points.

## FRIENDLY CONTESTS BETWEEN GYMNASTS

A team of young Soviet gymnasts has arrived in the Indian capital to take part in a series of friendly matches with Indian athletes. The first of these will take place in Agra. On November 6, the Soviet team is scheduled to perform in the indoor Indraprastha Stadium, which is the biggest athletic facility in Delhi. Sports fans in the town of Patiala, the site of the Indian National Sports Insti-

tute, are looking forward to the Soviet gymnasts. Meetings between gymnasts from the two countries have become a tradition. A year ago, India was visited by a team among whose members were N. Shaposhnikova, Ye. Gurina, A. Popov and other gymnasts whose performances took place in packed halls in Delhi, Calcutta, Agra and other places.

## AGREEMENT SIGNED

The USSR and the Philippines have signed an agreement in Manila on the principles of cooperation between their respective sports organizations.

It provides for the expansion of bilateral sports contacts, trips by groups and teams to participate in international events held in both countries, and an exchange of specialists to study

and share experience in various sports.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, the President of the Philippine Olympic Committee, M. Keon noted that the agreement was a notable contribution to the development of bilateral cultural cooperation and relations between the Philippines and the USSR.

## POLAND MOVES INTO QUARTERFINALS

The Polish under-21 football side defeated Portugal 2-0 in their final European championship elimination game at home in Opole and made the quarter-

finals with eight points. The USSR has five points with no chance now of moving up. Irrespective of the outcome of its closing game with Portugal,



In Moscow, in the first semifinal match of the European Champions Cup to head the Soviet Yevgeny from Krasnoyarsk, outplayed the Solberg club of Norway, 10-0. The return game is to be played in Norway on December 18.

Photo by Pyotr Sergeyev

## SOVIET WOMEN PREVAIL

The USSR women's team has won the top title at the current world gymnastics championship in Budapest. Romania placed second with the GDR third. Earlier, the men's title was picked up by China, with the USSR in second place and Japan third.

## Champion from Gorky

Galina Dmitriyeva of Gorky has scored 8.5 points out of 15 to win the title of the Soviet National Champion in Rostov-on-Don. Second and third places have been won by Alevina Lazarenko of Gorky and Alina Tkheyeva of Leningrad who scored 8.5 points each.

## Hard times for athletes in Los Angeles, says Finnish paper

In an article on the forthcoming Los Angeles Olympic Games the "Suomenmaa" paper stressed that the trip overseas will be a fairly costly one for the Finnish Olympic Committee, specifically because the athletes will have to spend two weeks prior to the Olympics adjusting to the city climate. There are also fears that prices will go up in Los Angeles during the Games and all shop owners will try to make as much out of the Olympics as possible.

The participants are worried by the city's transportation system, as many will remember the transportation chaos in 1980 at the Lake Placid Winter Games in the USA. Now there are fears the same could happen in Los Angeles, a city without a metro or other reliable public transportation, and where the sports facilities stand very far apart from each other.

Another worry factor, particularly for the athletes, is the Los Angeles smog. It is believed that one day of simply breathing is equivalent to smoking two to three packs of cigarettes.

Adding to this the heat which is common for that season in the city, it is felt to guess the athletes will have a very hard time of it.

No decision has been made on the strength of the Finnish Olympic team but most likely it will number between 20 and 30 athletes, the paper concludes.

## Weightlifting: Phenomenal records in Moscow

(Continued from page 1) der-82.5 kg division, picking up his sixth world title with 392.5 kg.

The championship is not only about medals and records — it



is also an exchange of experience and meetings between specialists. Indian Shyam Zal Salvan, who coaches the national team, is now in Moscow for practice at the Physical Training Institute. His team is, at the moment staying away from such a representative tournament but, he stressed, his countrymen have made spectacular advances, attributing this to the help from Soviet coaches now working in India. They introduced our weightlifters to advanced training techniques and shared many of their practice secrets. He said that sports contacts between the two nations were generally useful and steadily growing.

The tournament will wind up on October 31.

Joachim Kunz of the GDR, took the under-67.5 kg title.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## BEJINES' LAST 'APPEARANCE'

The last thing Mexican boxer Francisco Bejines saw in his life after getting another crushing blow to the head were his opponents' gloves. A moment later he collapsed to the floor of the ring and so long as heard the roaring crowd cheer new world pro bantam champion American Alberto Davila.

For the 20-year-old Mexican the knock-out proved a letel one. For three and a half hours neurosurgeons tried to save his life but only prolonged the agony for another two days.

Could the referee stop the bout before it came to that end. Did he not see that Bejines could no longer offer any resistance? Surely the referee could prevent the tragedy but the match was in Los Angeles, USA, and American fans should not be denied the full relish of their compatriot's triumph.

In the end the US megaphone, "The Ring", impassively registered another fatality in the ring, the 437th over the past 64 years.

## Olympic flame to go to Sarajevo

The relay of the Olympic flame from Greece to Yugoslavia and the ceremony of its lighting in Sarajevo was calculated to the minute. On January 29, 1984 at 11 a.m. the flame of the 14th Winter Olympics will be lit from sunbeams in Olympia. In an hour's time the flame will be taken by Greek runners to the airport (a second flame will be taken to the plane ramp by car). After the traditional transfer of the Olympic flame from the Greek athletes to the Yugoslav athletes in the Yugoslav republics, taking the 5,000 km relay will part to the 2,000 runners of all ages. On February 8, the flame will arrive in Sarajevo, capital of the Games, and the official lighting ceremony will occur on February 8, at 3 p.m.



The Moscow Central Army Club's centre Tkachenko threatening the Kazanets Zalgiris basket to the leaders' encounter at the start of the second round of the national top division championship. Zalgiris won through 71-66.

Photo by Sergei Proskov



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